

# THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. VI.

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## TERMS.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

EMMA STUART.

BY COATES-KINNEY.

Oh! the voices of the crickets,  
Chirping and along the loa.

Are the very tears of music.

Unto melancholy.

And the kithy'd responses

Up among the loyale leaves,

Make my spirit very lonesome

On these penitve autumn eves.

For them mine, Emma Stuart,

Of the loyale bairns paired together

Like sweet syllables in rhymes;

Ere the faith of love was broken,

And our locked hands fell apart,

And the vanity of promise

Left a void in either heart.

Art thou happy, Emma Stuart?

I again may happy be

Nevermore: the autumn insects,

In the grass, and on the tree,

Crying as for very sorrow

At the coming of the frost,

Are to me love's fallen angel,

Waiting for their heaven lost.

Often, often, Emma Stuart,

On such solenn nights as this,

Have we sat and mused together

Of the perfectness of bliss—

Of the hope that lit the darkness

Of the future with its ray,

Which was like a star in heaven,

Beautiful but far away?

No! 't is not! Along the pathway

Of the high, high, ungrateful grass,

Where the cricket stops to listen

For thy wonted foot to pass;

But thy footstep, Emma Stuart,

Press no more the doorway stone,

Trip no more along the pathway—

And the cricket sings alone.

It is very mournful musing,

On such solenn nights as this,

How evanish all the scenes of bliss—

Love's green grave beneath us, Emma,

Keeps us parted aye and aye—

Even not to know each other

In the Loveland far away!

Princeton, Illinois.

For the National Era.

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GREENWOOD LEAVES FROM OVER THE SEA.

NO. 15.

BOSTON, September 18, 1852.

MY DEAR F.—: On the 27th of August, I left Dublin, with my kind English friends, for a short tour in the beautiful county of Wicklow. We discarded the car, and travelled quite luxuriously in an easy carriage, open, but sheltered at will, with a pair of fine horses, and a driver of bold and resolute demeanor, and personal appearance slightly suggestive of the elder Walter.

We set forth on a lonely morning, and soon found ourselves in a country of great natural beauty, and, as compared with Southern Ireland, in a fine state of cultivation. Our first visit was to "the Dargle," a dark, romantic glen, containing a swift, silvery mountain stream, and a beautiful waterfall. The road was wide enough for a carriage, but the narrowest of that valley of the shadow of ancient grandeur—that ruined shrine of monastic memory—that ruined shrine of learning—that desolated burial-place of monarchs—that isle of kings, and beauty. I leave Moore's ballad far behind, and is as sweet, childlike innocence, and yet winning your full admiration for that most incivil sin of her drowning—the deep damnation of her kicking off—by showing that the cruel act was one of momentary frenzy, brought on by a long and fierce struggle between human love and priestly virtue and aspiration.

The Lord preserve you, Massa Less'r', exclaimed the faithful creature, folding her hands over her plaid apron.

"So you are the nurse Miss Augusta has told me so much of said he.

"Bress her sweet lips! yes, Massa. It is sixteen years ago, last February, her blessed pretty mother, God rest her soul, into Tilly's keep; and it's but a poor creature I am, Mass'r, but I've kept her, watchful, ever sent that night, barring two years, to see her off." And from his bed—he must have crawled into his narrow bed, and Kathleen had stood at the entrance, from whence he could scarcely have thrust her into the lake, without taking at least a ducking himself, in any but the very ungentlemanly manner referred to.

Our guide told us that an adventurous Scotch earl lately took a fancy to spend the night in this holy bed, with his young son. Though wrapped in the ample folds of a soft, warm plaid, his lordship got no sleep—being disturbed by the loud voices of the surrounding scene—not the sonorous roaring of the waves below, but by the more sonorous snoring of the laddie by his side.

In the rock of "the bed," I found carved the names of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, Tom Moore, Maria Edgeworth, and Walter Scott.

Gerald Griffin, the author of "The Collegians," has told us of Kathleen's secret.

He is a man of much mind and beauty.

I leave Moore's ballad far behind, and is as sweet, childlike innocence, and yet winning your full admiration for that most incivil sin of her drowning—the deep damnation of her kicking off—by showing that the cruel act was one of momentary frenzy, brought on by a long and fierce struggle between human love and priestly virtue and aspiration.

The Lord preserve you, Massa Less'r', exclaimed the faithful creature, folding her hands over her plaid apron.

"What do you wish?" he asked, confronting her face, now pale with powerful, conflicting emotions.

"Will you hear an insult?" she ejaculated.

"Be calm, Augusta," said he, in a soothin tone, moving toward her. But some passion too strong for control was uppermost in the poor girl's mind; and waving her hand, trembling in every fibre, to keep him from her, she said, "We need not be afraid."

Henry sprang to his feet, and paced the room like a caged tiger. His first mad impulse was to give the misjudging girl the punishment of his own choice in the master. He felt as though life was but a straw, and he could easily and willingly dash it out to be snuffed in twain by the sword or the pistol-shot of his adversary.

"Please you, sir, the post office," said he, firmly.

She started aghast. "My God! my God!" she cried.

"I shall not fight, Augusta," he said, firmly.

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die of this month, and that every man that values his own freedom, and is willing to strive for the freedom of all men, agree to be there on that day.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1852.

CAMPAGN SUBSCRIBERS.—We omit this week the advertisement for Campaign Subscribers, as the Presidential election will take place in a little more than two weeks, and we are now unable to supply campaign papers from the first of this month. The shortest time henceforth for which subscriptions will be received, is half a year. The attention of subscribers is invited to our standing terms, inserted below; and they are also reminded that the postage on the *Era* is now as follows:

Under the old system, the rates ranged from twenty cents a year to one dollar. A very few of the subscribers to the *Era* paid twenty cents; some a little further off, forty cents; the great majority, sixty cents; many, among them, citizens of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, eighty cents; while subscribers living in California, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah, were charged a dollar. Under the new rates the postage is equalized for all distances; so that our subscribers, if they pay in advance at the office where they receive their papers, will be charged only twenty-six cents postage a year. Let them bear this in mind.

It is to be hoped that subscribers whose times are about to expire, will promptly renew, so as to keep up their files during the rest of the canvass, and keep themselves advised of the progress and results of the election.

As our list has now a fair start, having run up to TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND, we hope by the favor of active friends to keep it going.

## STANDING TERMS.

Single copy, one year	-\$2
Three copies, one year	-\$5
Five copies, one year	-\$8
Ten copies, one year	-\$15
Single copy, six months	-\$8
Ten copies, six months	-\$15

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, *except in the case of clubs*. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old subscriber.

A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be *old* one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the *Era* three months; a club of *five* (two of whom may be *old* ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of *ten*, for whom you may be *old* ones) at \$15, to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be.

BANKING IN THE DISTRICT.—We count, in one of our exchanges, some twenty-five private banking establishments, set up here lately. For the most part, they are irresponsible.

Occasionally, subscriptions are sent us in notes of this District. We wish now to apprise our friends that when they would send us pay in notes of the District of Columbia, they must be on one of the following banks:

Bank of Commerce, Georgetown; Hugh B. Swett, Cashier.

Bank of the Metropolis, Washington; J. W. Mauri, President; Rich'd Smith, Cashier.

Bank of Washington, Washington; William Gunton, President; Jas. Adams, Cashier.

Patriotic Bank, Washington; G. C. Grammer, President; C. Bestor, Cashier.

Exchange Bank, Washington; W. Selden, President; W. C. Bestor, Cashier.

Potomac Savings Bank, Washington; John F. Callan, President; T. M. Hanson, Cashier.

## THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

The editor of the *Friend of Youth*, pressed by domestic cares, finds it necessary to transfer her paper to other hands. With the third volume, which closed on the first of this month, her connection with it terminated, and she transferred it to Grace Greenwood. As Miss Clarke is absent, however, the further publication of the paper will be deferred till her return, next spring.

## DOCUMENTS FOR THE CANVASS.

The moneys sent to us for documents are immediately handed over with the orders to A. M. Gangewer, the Treasurer of the Independent Democratic Association, and there our connection with the matter ends. Should the documents fail, or be delayed, communications must be addressed to him, not to us. Some delay was unavoidable, owing to the want of funds to print the documents, but this has been overcome, and the orders, we learn, have at length been filled.

## MRS. STOWE, HENRY WARD BEECHER, AND THEIR ASSAULTANTS.

A week or two ago, the *New York Observer* made a dastardly attack on Mrs. Stowe and her brother. Henry Ward Beecher, accusing the former of a libel on the Rev. Joel Parker, for which that Christian minister had brought suit against her, laying the damages at \$20,000, and charging the latter with forgery, in publishing certain letters over the signature of Joel Parker, which that gentleman never signed or authorized to be published.

The article in the *Observer* was unmanly, base, and venomous, and the editor, also a Christian minister, informed his readers that he had served it up for their "entertainment," that is, had publicly assailed a woman—a wife, a mother, a sister—as a gross libeller, and a brother minister as a *fugitive*, for the special "entertainment" of his readers! Bright example of Christian charity! His notion of an "entertainment" flushes the idea of the banquet of human flesh and blood, so savory in the nostrils of his New Zealand brethren.

Such an assault could not be suffered to pass unnoticed. A painful transaction thus dragged to light, and horribly distorted by a diabolical ingenuity, Mr. Beecher felt constrained to publish a full statement of all the facts in the case. It occupies a large space in the columns of the *Independent*, and has also been republished in the *New York Evening Post*. We need hardly say that it is all that his best friends could wish—full, clear, well-tempered, and as a vindication of himself and his noble sister, eloquent and triumphant.

We shall publish the whole history of this transaction next week, merely calling attention now to the origin of it—the alleged libel by Mrs. Stowe.

One year ago, last August, the following language was ascribed by Mrs. Stowe, in one of the chapters of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, then appearing in the columns of the *Era*, to Dr. Joel Parker:

"Slavery has no evils but such as are inseparable from any other relations in social and domestic life."

This language had been quoted again and again, for years, as the language of Dr. Parker. It had passed the Atlantic, and was made a subject of comment in English periodicals. It had come back, and was quoted, as from Dr. Parker, in the Annual Report of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, a copy of which was sent to that gentleman. He had never contradicted it—no friend had ever con-

tradicited it—it's authenticity rested on the same evidence as that of the sayings attributed to other public characters. Mrs. Stowe, finding it everywhere quoted, and verily believing that he belonged to the pro-slavery school of divines, introduced it in her work, not to defame Dr. Parker, but as conducive to the dramatic effect of a certain part of her story. Still, no contradiction appeared; eight months after the story was issued in book form, but not till it began to have a world-wide circulation, did Dr. Parker deem it necessary to deny the quotation attributed to him. He wrote to Mrs. Stowe, in an indignant tone, pronouncing the quotation a calumny, and demanded a full and instant retraction, threatening legal process should it be refused. Then commenced a correspondence between them characterized by heat, haste, and arrogance on his part—by firmness, kindness, and an anxious desire to do justice, on her part.

It was not satisfactory to the minister, who appears to have been trained in the doctrine that implicit submission is always the duty of the woman, and so he sued her, laying the damages at \$20,000—understanding, we suppose, that this would be about the amount that Uncle Tom might yield her.

Show the immense injury sustained by this Christian-like minister! we place in parallel columns what Dr. Parker says he did say, and what Mrs. Stowe, on the strength of general testimony, unimpeached at that time quoted in her book, as spoken by him:

*What he did say.* *What he was believed by Mrs. Stowe to have said.*

What then, are the evils inseparable from Slavery? There is not one that is not equally inseparable from any other relation of human nature in power.

Such is the libel! It is rather hard, that having contributed but a single sentence to the book, the reverend prosecutor should now seek to secure the whole amount of its profits, and stab the reputation of its gentle author. We can tell him that his unmanly conduct in this case is calculated to do more injury to his order, than all the good his preaching has ever done it.

## PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES OF THE FREE DEMOCRACY.

The supporters of the Pittsburgh nominations sustain them and intend to vote for them in good faith:

First, on the ground of consistency. The regularly authorized Conventions of the Democratic and Whig Parties saw proper to endorse the Compromise, and to recognize it as a final settlement of the Slavery Question, to sanction the Fugitive Slave Law, and to pronounce it irrepealable. Their Presidential candidates were selected with a clear understanding that their views on these subjects corresponded with the declarations of the Conventions; and by letter they have publicly affirmed such correspondence.

To accept the candidates and reject the platform, is deemed a mockery: they are one and inseparable. To "split up" the platform is to "split up" him who sustains it.

The supporters of the Pittsburgh nominations opposed the passage of the Compromise, and the Fugitive Law; they approve of neither; they do not regard one as irrepealable, or the other as a final settlement, or any settlement at all, of the Slavery Question. They are therefore constrained to oppose and vote against, the platforms and candidates of the Whigs and Democrats, and to sustain and vote for, their own platform and candidate, representing, as to their own platform, in relation to the Compromise and Fugitive Law, which are the issues forced upon them by the Slave Power.

Secondly, on the ground of policy. Acquiescence in the action of the two old parties would strengthen the power and augment the demands of Slavery; place the liberal members of those organizations at the mercy of a tyrannical Pro-Slavery Conservative, and repress agitation. An independent political organization, representing distinctly the Sentiment of Human Freedom, openly hostile to Slavery, pledged to active resistance to its demands, and through the press and the ballot-box manifesting its purpose to establish Liberty as the Universal Law within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, will act as a counterbalancing force to the Slave Power, keep up a Public Opinion adverse to its usurpations, impose restraint upon the servility of the old Parties, and the Fugitive Law; they approve of neither; they do not regard one as irrepealable, or the other as a final settlement, or any settlement at all, of the Slavery Question.

Such are the different views entertained by different classes of Free Democrats. It is not worth while to discuss these general preferences, so long as they lead to no divided counsels or action. It is a matter of little moment what the views of a supporter of the Pittsburgh nominations are, respecting the election of Gen. Fugitive or Gen. Scott, so long as he holds it of paramount importance to secure for them a large vote. Such views may give a certain direction to his efforts, but will not interfere with his credit with Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs.

These remarks are suggested by assaults which have lately been made upon some of our Free Democratic friends by the Scott and Pierce organ in this city. The *Republican* accuses Mr. Giddings of combining with Democrats to defeat Gen. Scott, and the Union charges Mr. Hale and Mr. Chase with coaling with Whigs to defeat Gen. Pierce.

The *National Era* is also denounced in the same style. This is all unjust and libellous. Mr. Giddings, Mr. Hale, Mr. Chase, the *National Era*, are all working in union to secure support for the Pittsburgh nominations; and if one appeals more particularly to one class of voters, another, to another class, it is for reasons, such as we have exhibited in all frankness, and not with a view to dishonest coalition with any other party.

and yet he desired still more to see a large vote given for the Liberty nomination.

The Free Democracy is just as steadfast in supporting its own candidate as the Liberty Party was; but various opinions are entertained by its adherents in regard to the contest as between the Whigs and Democrats. Some are totally indifferent about the result—holding that both Parties are equally objectionable, and that Liberty has much to apprehend from the success of one as of the other.

Some would prefer to see the Whigs overthrown, for different reasons, such as: their pretensions are higher, and therefore it would be pleasant to see them more signally rebuked; or, there is a stronger natural affinity between them and the Slave Power than between them and the Democracy; or, if they are overthrown on account of their adoption of the Compromise and a Compromised candidate, they will be obliged at once to assume Anti-Slavery ground, and the Democratic Party would then be compelled to pursue a liberal course on the Slave Power.

How rudely the partisans trample upon the amenities of life! Whysould ordinary court be deemed out of place in our political controversies? Where to have positive evidence of rascality, apply the word and produce the evidence; but if you wot of justice or good manners, are wot to suspect, insinuate, or charge rascality, because a man happens to entertain a different view of politics from that held by us?

## MR. CORWIN AND THE GARDNER CLAIM.

Private character is as sacred, that no master who may be the assailed, though a personal or political foe, if a gross charge against him is refuted, we always take pleasure in recording the fact.

It will be recollect that certain enemies of THOMAS CORWIN, Secretary of the Treasury, had impeached his integrity in connection with the famous Gardner claim. The subject was brought to the attention of the House of Representatives at its late session, and a committee appointed to investigate his relations to that claim. It was composed of Preston King, Volney E. Howard, and Andrew Johnson, Democratic, Messrs. Chapman and Goodrich, Whigs. It is well understood that King and Johnson have always been zealous in detecting and exposing corruption in high places.

The Committee has been in session a large portion of the time since the adjournment of Congress, and its investigation has been thorough and comprehensive.

A few days since it closed its work, and rendered a unanimous report, signed by King and Howard, Democrats, and Chapman, Whig—Johnson, Democrat, Goodrich, Whig, absent.

The report, we regard, as a complete refutation of the base charges against Mr. Corwin.

We transfer all that portion of it which relates to his connection with the claim:

"In relation to the second branch of the inquiry, the connection of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, the present Secretary of the Treasury, with the said Gardner claim, the following facts appear from the testimony upon the points directly in relation to be investigated:

"In May, 1850, the Hon. Thomas Corwin, then a member of the United States Senate, was employed as counsel in the Gardner claim by Hon. Waddy Thompson, the original counsel of Gardner, upon an agreement that Mr. Corwin should have for his fee five per cent, whatever sum should be awarded to Gardner by the Commissioners. In February, 1850, Thomas Corwin, in company with Robert G. Corwin, purchased one-fourth part of the claim of Gardner, and that part of said claim was assigned on the 13th of that month to W. W. Corcoran, Esq., who loaned money to the Messrs. Corwin to purchase it, and held the claim for Messrs. Thamas and Robert G. Corwin, in equal shares, as collateral security for the payment of the loan. The Messrs. Corwin paid \$22,000, and relinquished their fees on the fourth part of the claim purchased by them, and paid a part of Edward Curtis's fees—what amount does not appear—to the credit of the purchase.

"In May, 1850, Thomas Corwin resigned his seat in the Senate, and accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, in the month of July, 1850. In the same month, and previous to his going into the Cabinet of President Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury, a sale of Gen. Scott's interest in, and also of his half of the one-fourth part of the Gardner claim, was negotiated through the intervention of Gov. John T. Hoffman of New York to George Law, Esq., of New York, for \$10,000. Gen. Scott, however, refused to act as counsel to Corwin, and to act in connection with the other counsel who had been associated with him in relation to the same, and took no further part in the prosecution of the said Gardner claim. The assignment of his fee interest and his interest in the one-fourth part of the Gardner claim, and all his interest in all other claims before the Board of Commissioners, (thirty-seven in number,) was executed by Thomas Corwin to Jacob Little, of New York, in November, 1850, and the money for the purchase was then paid by George Law, to whom the assignment to Jacob Little was at that time transferred.

"The money for the sale, \$80,357, was received by Thomas Corwin, and on the 23d of November was deposited by him to his credit with Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs.

No testimony has been adduced before the committee, proving or tending to prove, that the Hon. Thomas Corwin had any knowledge that the claim of said Gardner was fraudulent, or that false testimony or forged papers had been or were to be procured to sustain the same."

NO TESTIMONY HAS BEEN ADDUCED BEFORE THIS COMMITTEE PROVING, OR TENDING TO PROVE, THAT THE SAID THOMAS CORWIN HAD ANY KNOWLEDGE THAT THE CLAIM OF SAID GARDNER WAS FRAUDULENT, OR THAT FALSE TESTIMONY OR FORGED PAPERS HAD BEEN OR WERE TO BE PROCURED TO SUSTAIN THE SAME.

It is also shown that the sum of eighty thousand dollars was paid him, not for his interest in the claim alone, but for his interest in thirty-seven other claims, before his entrance into the Cabinet; and that after his entrance, he had nothing to do with it, refusing to act as counsel, or to consult with the other counsel who had been associated in the case.

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PORTRAITS OF JOHN F. HALE.

We have been favored with four different portraits of this eminent man—a fair indication of his popularity and good looks. The first is a steel engraving by Pelton, from a daguerreotype, and published by W. H. Cushing, 196 Broadway, and is a fair likeness, altogether too soft and refined in expression for one of the plain, blunt, *bonhomme* appearance of Mr. H. The second is a lithograph by Hutchinson, Upton, & Co., from a drawing by A. Hoffman, and published by John F. Jewell & Co.

The third is a fair engraving by J. G. Johnson, and published by J. C. Buttre, of New York, from a daguerreotype by J. Gurney, and published by Carter & Conant, Cornhill, Boston. This is also a fair likeness, but altogether too soft and refined in expression for one of the plain, blunt, *bonhomme* appearance of Mr. H.

The fourth is a fair engraving by J. G. Johnson, and published by J. C. Buttre, of New York, from a daguerreotype by J. Gurney, and published by Carter & Conant, Cornhill, Boston. This is also a fair likeness, but altogether too soft and refined in expression for one of the plain, blunt, *bonhomme* appearance of Mr. H.

It is true that the Board of Commissioners at first looked upon the claim with suspicion; but such evidence was produced as satisfied all the members of it that it was valid. Besides, had not this evidence been produced before them, tending to prove that Mr. Corwin was engaged as counsel to the Committee to investigate certain corrupt transactions, has been neglecting his duties, for the purpose of electing Pierce, and at the same time receiving pay as a member of said committee. The character of that gentleman ought to have forbidden such an insinuation; but nothing is sacred against cold-blooded, unscrupulous partisanship.

The attention of Mr. Soulé, on his return to Washington a few days since, was called to these assaults upon his conduct, and he authorized the *Union* to say, "though reluctant to descend so far as to notice such insinuations, that he receives no pay for services rendered; that he

in its getting up is attractive. We could have wished he had made use of Niebuh, and Arnold, and Mrs. Hamilton Gray's histories of Rome and Etruria, and availed himself of the light which their investigations have shed on this early period of that nation. It might have robbed him of some of the fable, but he would have replaced the loss by romantic incidents, and set his reader in a higher advance in the knowledge of real history. The wood-cuts by Lossing form an interesting addition to the text.

As a specimen of the work, we give the account of the patriot Brutus, acting as the judge of his sons, detected in a conspiracy against the liberties of their country.

"The day of trial came. Brutus sat upon the judgment seat. One by one, the envys, the nobles, and his own sons, were brought before him. The testimony was carefully produced and weighed. The envys the nobles, and his own sons, were found guilty of the charges alleged against them; and Brutus, with a firm voice, sentenced them all to scourging and to death. The lictors immediately seized and bound them for punishment; one by one their backs were unmercifully beaten by the rods, and their heads struck off by the fatal axe. When, in turn, the sons of Brutus were brought forward to suffer the sentence, the people, in compassion for their youth, and willing to spare the anguish of their father, murmured in their behalf, and sought to have them pardoned; but Brutus was inflexible; the bosom of a magistrate was no lodging-place for the feelings of a father, and waving his hand in disapproval of their wishes, he ordered the lictors to proceed. Without leaving his seat, or moving his eyes from the bloody scene, he watched the faithful executioner of the law; and the headless bodies of his own sons passed in turn from the hands of the lictors.

"The execution being over, Brutus, still seated on his throne, caused the slave who had discovered the conspiracy to be brought before him. Exhibiting him to the people, he spoke of the inestimable benefit which he had conferred upon the State, and exhorted all, in imitation of his example, to have a zealous eye for the public good; then taking the vindicta, or rod, he seized the slave, struck him in the back, and immediately letting him go, exclaimed, 'I pronounce this man free.' The lictors forthwith took him, shaved his head, presented the cap of liberty, and entered his name among the freemen of Rome."

#### AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The cardinal principle of this Association is, separation of its action, its funds, and its mission, from every sin, including that of Slavery. Its sixth anniversary was held at Bangor, Maine, on the 29th of September, Hon. William Jackson presiding. The following summary embraces the statistics of the Foreign Missionary operations:

Whole number of missions is -	5
Whole number of stations is -	13
Whole number of ordained Missionaries (Males and Females, of whom 2 are physicians)	16
Female assistants	33
Labourers, including those under appointment, and ready to sail	65
Churches	11

**HOME MISSIONARY OPERATIONS.**  
The number aided directly from the Society is -

Whole number of stations is -	31
Whole number of stations is -	13
Whole number of ordained Missionaries (Males and Females, of whom 2 are physicians)	16
Female assistants	33
Labourers, including those under appointment, and ready to sail	65
Churches	11

**AN OVERFLOWING REVENUE.**  
The importations threaten us with a surplus revenue of \$20,000,000 by December next, which, as it is said, is more than we can spend. The public will be compelled to fall on our banks and brokers, who saw in our city Sub-treasury, and in Ohio will develop itself in November, in the shape of fifty thousand honest votes for John P. Hale, of New Hampshire.

The Michigan Free Democrat, is a Hale and Julian paper, just commenced at Detroit, Michigan, by S. A. Baker; corresponding editors, Theodore Foster, and D. W. C. Leach.

It is to be issued permanently. Our friends in Michigan have long felt the necessity of having a State organ, and seem determined to sustain it.

The Jonesville (Michigan) Telegraph, a Democratic paper, is greatly displeased with the De Leon letter of Gen. Pierce, though it supports him for the Presidency. It says:

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## WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.  
JAMAICA—ITS ADVANTAGES AS A HOME FOR  
COLORED EMIGRANTS.

BY SAMUEL ALLISON, JUN.

The extraordinary resources of Jamaica are singularly neglected, and a knowledge of this fact may be useful to the enterprising emigrant. In the cultivation of the provision grounds, the hoe is used instead of the plough, even for breaking up the land. Similar want of efficient expenditure of labor is to be observed respecting the arts of culture which would bring the citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey to utter ruin. It is asserted that there is not a saw-mill on the island, though water power is abundant. Lumber, staves, and shingles, are largely imported, though timber is abundant.

J. Bigelow, of New York, in an interesting and valuable work, entitled "Jamaica in 1850," says:

"The forests of Jamaica abound with the rarest woods, in wonderful variety. I was shown a beautiful box, the top of which was inlaid with thirty different choice and rich indigenous specimens.

"Among the trees of most value in various ways, may be mentioned the bread-fruit tree, which takes a fine polish; the satin wood; the cedar, which grows to immense size; the cotton tree, the body of which is cut out by the negroes for canoes; the banyan; the trumpet tree, the bark of which is used for cordage and the like; for other purposes; the black and green ebony; lignumvitae; the palmetto, which sometimes grows one hundred and forty feet in height, and others. The mahogany is native to Jamaica, but is now getting quite scarce."

The population of the island consists of about 300,000 blacks, 70,000 "browns," or colored persons, and 16,000 whites. Color presents no barrier to the enjoyment of education. As members of the press, of newspapers, judges, and other civil or military officers, jurymen, merchants, ministers of religion, &c., &c., men take their rank, without respect to color, according to their moral, intellectual, and pecuniary endowments. Speaking of colored men, J. Bigelow says:

"They have certainly a fair share of the public patronage; indeed, they are esteemed the favorites of the Government. There are one or two black regiments, companies under pay; there are high-maneuvering officers, and, it is to be regretted, we may trust it, will almost the entire police force of the island. Ultimately, I have reason to believe, it is the expectation of the Home Government that these islands, without changing their colonial relations, will be substantially abandoned by the white population, and their local interests left to the exclusive management of the people of color."

A very important consideration with those contemplating emigration is the change of the climate. We must consider this, the change for our colored people would probably be favorable. They are often subject to diseases of the lungs, and to rheumatism, which are but little known in Jamaica. Fevers sometimes occur, but generally of a manageable kind. With prudent care to avoid improper use of fruit, great fatigue in the sun, and exposure to night air from marshes, they do not often become dangerous.

The cholera has recently, for the first time, visited the island, and with fearful malignity. By the last account, we may trust it will not, will ever cease its ravages. One of its effects has been to encourage emigration, by enhancing the demand and price of labor.

Another important question is, "What is the moral condition of the people?" To this it may be replied, that, on the first of August, sixteen years ago, the laboring population of Jamaica, amounting to about 312,000 persons, were emancipated from slavery. Their previous condition was one of great hardship and dejection. They were then, for the most part, fully engaged at many points, and under circumstances of great peril and self-doubt; but the declaration of moral and religious truth is shorn of its power where slavery exists. It is, therefore, of regret, rather than of wonder, that the state of morals, though improved, is still low.

The first day of the week is observed as a day of rest and worship. Under slavery, it was the day for market. John Candler, a valued minister of the gospel of the Society of Friends, from Chelmsford, England, who spent a twelvemonth in Jamaica about a year ago, and who labored for the benefit of the emancipated, and who revisited the island in 1850, testifies of the freed people that they are, emphatically, a "church-going people," and that they present a beautiful spectacle, flocking with their families, in neat attire, from their villages on the mountain sides, ("some of the loveliest spots of creation,") to their respective places of worship. This an-  
tendance on public worship, as in other countries, is not to be expected. Indeed, I have received letters acknowledging the receipt of documents from me, which I am sure I never franked, knowing their character, and are enjoying that liberty wherever Christ has set them free."

There are 20,000 children attending the schools, which are taught by teachers generally well qualified for the station. This number, however, is not more than one-third of those who should attend. The parents, ignorant themselves, cannot appreciate the value of education, and their children should be earning money. The female seems particularly to require instruction in their rights and duties, that woman may take her place as the companion rather than the servant of man.

The use of spirituous and fermented liquors is painfully prevalent, and a very large proportion of the wages of the laborers is wasted in these drinks, although drunkenness is rare.

As to the condition of labor, it has been considerably, if not respected. An in-  
dependent laborer is ever weighing the down-  
ward pressure of that community where the true nobleness of an independent laborer is not recognized.

There is a degree of indolence and a want of enterprise manifested among the people, caused, no doubt, in part by the climate, but much more owing to the remaining evil effects of slavery, which in various ways must be expected to show themselves for several generations. A great iniquity, spreading like a cancer, will not be productive of immense benefit. The examples of men of correct lives laboring with energetic industry cannot be wholly lost, but with the situa-  
tion occasioned by the constantly multiplied wants of freedom, we may trust will work a change.

The writer of this article has endeavored truthfully to present facts drawn from reliable sources. If there are errors in them, he trusts they are immaterial. The adaptation of climate and the tendency of events seem to him to indicate that the colored race will one day sway most of the tropical regions of the globe. He has no desire to persuade the people of color to leave the United States. Those who would succeed best in Jamaica would be valuable citizens of this land, if the Anglo-Saxon race would treat them as Christians should treat all those "for whom Christ died." His aim has been to lay before them certain information, which, to his mind, appears to be true. Let every man, however, be persuaded in his own mind. God, in his judgment, he desires that they may attain the greatest good by the surest means—the approbation of Heaven and good men, by lives of piety and virtue. The walk of our Redeemer on earth was marked by suffering and persecution, born in a spirit of meek forgiveness and self-denial. They who in our time suffer wrong and persecution, can pursue no better course than to follow His bright example.

APPENDIX.

The author of "Jamaica in 1850" remarks, pp. 110, 111: "So entirely are the capital and industry of the island absorbed in the culture of favorite staples on the large estates, that common articles of table consumption in Kingston are higher than in any part of England or the

United States. I give below a list of prices paid at the hotel where I stayed, for articles, the use of which could be cultivated in America with the utmost ease and abundance, and ought to be sold for prices far below the current rates for the same articles in any city in the United States:

Butter, per lb. - - - - - 37 1/2 cents.  
American cheese, per lb. - - - - - 25 cents.  
English cheese, per lb. - - - - - 25 cents.  
Pork, per lb. - - - - - 6 1/2 cents.  
Cider, per lb. - - - - - 25 to 27 cents.  
Hams, small, per lb. - - - - - 21 cents.  
Onions, per lb. - - - - - 12 1/2 cents.  
Flour, per lb. - - - - - 12 to 18 cents.  
Cow's milk, per quart - - - - - 18 1/2 cents.  
Goat's milk, per quart - - - - - 25 cents.  
Flour, per barrel - - - - - \$16 to \$18.  
Corn meal, per barrel - - - - - \$12 to \$14.  
Eggs, 24 to 26 cents apiece during the Christmas holidays, 5 cents a piece.

The high price of butter, cheese, milk, beef, and mutton, is the more astonishing, when we learn that the finest pasture continues during the year. The Guinea grass, an excellent variety, grows abundantly, six feet in height.

B. - - - - - The ordinary prices of such articles as the peasant generally uses, are stated by J. McLean, as follows:

Yams, per 112 lbs. - - - - - \$1.  
Coccos, or eddoes - - - - - 50 cents to \$1.  
Sweet potatoes - - - - - 75 cents to \$1.  
Plantains, per 100 - - - - - \$1.  
Arrow root, per lb. - - - - - 3 to 12 cents.  
Salted codfish, per lb. - - - - - 12 to 20 cents.  
Fresh codfish, per lb. - - - - - 12 to 25 cents.  
Salt beef and pork, per lb. - - - - - 12 to 25 cents.  
Sheep mutton, per lb. - - - - - 12 to 25 cents.  
Goat mutton, per lb. - - - - - 6 to 12 cents.  
Poultry are reared and sold by the peasant as follows:

Common fowls, each - - - - - 75 cents.  
Ducks, each - - - - - 50 to 75 cents.  
Geese, (not many raised) - - - - - \$1 to \$2.  
Goat hens - - - - - 32 to \$4.  
A roasting pig - - - - - 50 cents to \$2.  
A milch goat, (favorite stock) - - - - - \$3 to \$4.  
A roasting kid - - - - - 25 cents.  
Eggs, per dozen - - - - - 25 cents.  
Such a market for his products would be more valuable to a Jersey farmer than a gold mine.

C. - - - - - A Jamaica correspondent furnishes the following statement:

Yams of all kinds ripen in five to eight months.

Beans and peas of all kinds ripen in six weeks to three months.

Maize (Indian corn) ripens in three to four months.

Sweet potatoes ripen in three to four months.

Coccos, or eddoes, ripen in nine to twelve months after planting; they then bear a succession of crops afterwards, ripening in every three months.

Plantains ripen in ten to twelve months after planting; they throw up a succession of young shoots, which continue bearing for several years, and always have fruit on them. This plant and the yams are great favorites with the sellers, as yielding almost a daily supply of food.

The bread-fruit, mango, and coco-nut, grow on large trees. J. Gurney says of the first: "It is round, of the size of a coco-nut, and covered with a green rind, divided into hexagons, like the honey-comb. We were directed to keep it for a day or two, then to bake it, and lastly to cut it in slices to be toasted for breakfast. We found it a sweet, agreeable, farinaceous food, probably the best substitute for bread that we have."

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